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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 7. JANESVILLE, WIS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1864. NUMBER 269.

THE NEWS.

Our usual morning dispatches, for some unexplained reason did not reach us, and at this present writing, 2 P. M., we see no prospect of an afternoon report. We have looked over our Chicago exchanges of this morning, and can find nothing under their telegraphic heads of much general interest. We regret that the news makes a Washington and other important points, are so tardy, but we see no help for their remission in this instance. Our readers must bear the privation with as much philosophy as they are able to command, and in their hunger or thirst, or both, for interesting reading, we commend them to the lively ghost discussion going on in our columns.

P. S.—Since receiving our afternoon despatches we hasten to announce that there is nothing of interest transpiring in the army of the Potomac. Our readers will be delighted at this intelligence.

Gen. Butler has left Washington for Fort Monroe, where he hopes to bring the Confederates to terms in the exchange of prisoners.

Matters in Gen. Banks' department are represented by an officer writing from that section, as being in a very satisfactory condition. If his statement may be relied upon, large quantities of cotton are within our lines.

The Wisconsin Judge whose attempted impeachment is referred to in our despatches, is probably Hon. A. G. Miller, of the U. S. District Court.

Abraham Lincoln.

A correspondent who has traveled extensively through the State and has had good opportunities for ascertaining public opinion, informs us that to his enquiry of who should be the man for the next President, "they all say, without exception, ABRAHAM LINCOLN." We shouldn't wonder. But we don't propose to go to President making just now, though willing to accord to the people the right and the propriety of expressing their preferences in their own way, and in their own time. Should the end of Mr. Lincoln's present administration be anywhere near coincident with the successful termination of the war, and his anti-slavery policy be faithfully adhered to, no newspapers, no politicians, nor conventions can prevent his re-election.

"Old Principles and New."

The Milwaukee News institutes a comparison between the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln in which by implication at least the editor has the hardihood to claim that the Democratic party of to-day is the same as it was in the days of Old Hickory. Now there is just about as much difference between the democracy of Gen. Jackson and the disloyal heresy now claimed as democracy as there is between the enlightened and Christian views of St. Paul as set forth in his New Testament Epistles, and the political faith of this modern Paul, shining forth in the Milwaukee News; and it would take a much greater miracle to make the modern one sound than it did him of old.

GEN. GANTT of Arkansas, who was formerly in the rebel service but who is now out strong for the old Union, addressed a large meeting at Harrisburg, a few evenings since, giving the copperheads some substantial advice which they would do well to heed, for as sure as there is any justice in heaven, the time is coming, and that speedily, when they will call for the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the execution of those who love their country.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Lieut. Chas. A. Smith, son of John R. Smith, Esq. of Milwaukee, has received a commission as Lieut. Colonel of the 35th regiment, now forming at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee. Lieut. Smith is a young man, but has seen active and severe service, having enlisted in the 24th regiment, and participated in the various and severe conflicts in which that command has been engaged. He has proved himself a gallant officer, and will acquit himself with honor in his new position.

NEW THING.—Jesler the artist, of Chicago, is said to have invented something new in the picture line called the Argento-type. It is thought to eclipse anything in that line heretofore discovered.

THE manufacture of cotton goods in New England is again reviving and some 40 per cent. of the spindles find raw material enough to keep them profitably employed.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—An Emigrant Ship which recently left Hamburg for Australia, was wrecked in a late storm, and out of 400 passengers and crew on board, 300 perished.

BUSINESS at McGREGOR.—Over 200,000 pounds of pork were brought to the McGREGOR market and sold, last week. The News says the rolling stock of the Prairie du Chien road is insufficient to carry away the produce collecting there, and as some evidence of the assertion gives the following: "At one o'clock of Wednesday last, Market Square was filled with teams, and there was besides a solid procession of teams waiting to have their loads weighed—extending up Main street to Third, on Third to Main street, on Main street to its junction with upper Main street, a distance of nearly or quite a mile! Such a rush of pork and wheat, we do not believe was ever seen in any town in the Mississippi Valley."

STATE NEWS.

The annual meeting of the Walworth Co. Agricultural Society was held at the court house in Elkhorn, on the 13th inst. The affairs of the Society are in a flourishing condition.

A Mr. Geo. Cross of Milwaukee, has lost his wife and five out of six children within a few weeks, of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

—The Delavan Republican says: "Mr. Pliny W. Blanchard, who was supposed to have been killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, returned to his father's house on Tuesday last. He had been a prisoner in Texas, and belongs to the medical department."

—Sheboygan wants a hotel. We are free to confess Janesville isn't suffering for that commodity just now, having six or eight in operation with a brilliant prospect of another or two soon.

According to the La Crosse Democrat over \$50,000 was paid out in that city last week for wheat and pork.

Milwaukee and Dubuque Railway.

The Milwaukee papers are devoting considerable space in their columns in showing the importance to Milwaukee and the State generally, of completing the railroad from Monroe to Dubuque—a continuation of the Milwaukee and Mississippi road. We are glad to see that they appreciate the immense advantages which would accrue to Wisconsin by the construction of this road. The Sentinel has the following statistics and comments upon the subject:

Exhibit.

Tonnage of Freight received at Dubuque, over the Dubuque & Sioux City Road, during the year 1863, 101,000,000 pounds, or 50,500 tons. The following items were received:

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Wheat, bushels | 829,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 611,000 |
| Barley, bushels | 50,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 37,000 |
| Flour, bbls. | 41,000 |
| Flour, barrels | 4,000 |
| Wool, bales | 22,000 |
| Butter, bbls. | 705,000 |
| Wool, bales | 140,000 |
| Hops, bushels | 7 |
| Cattle, cars | 465 |
| Hogs, cars | 421 |
| Stock, cars | 54 |

Tonnage of Freight forwarded from Dubuque over the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R., during the year 1863, 32,000,000 pounds or 16,000 tons.

Number of passengers carried on the D. & S. C. R. R. (exclusive of those by the D. S. W. R. R.), 44,600.

This embraces but a portion of the Railway receipts of Dubuque from the westward. The Dubuque and Northwestern R. R. has done, in addition, a business estimated at one-third that of the Sioux City R. R.

Besides this, we are reliably informed that a very large amount of the eastward bound freight from the country to the southwest of Dubuque, has been taken at great expense to other roads than those we have mentioned, to avoid the delays at Dunleith for want of transportation.

The receipts by wagons at Dubuque have, of course, been quite large. The produce dealers of that city, as we are informed by J. S. Langworthy & Bros., estimate those receipts as follows:

We are informed on the same authority that more than half of the above are now on hand waiting transportation, beside nearly an equal amount at Dunleith, all of which must remain for a long time, unless the Illinois Central makes a large addition to its rolling stock.

To state the case briefly, in regard to the through traffic from Dubuque, the present railway outlet for the large and yearly increasing traffic of that city is entirely inadequate, and must become more and more inadequate, unless some new avenue is opened.

Department of Agriculture.

A correspondent in the Syracuse Journal has the following sensible remarks in reference to the establishment of this very important Bureau:

The creation of this department of our National Government is one of those quiet, unnoted acts that may grow to the vast magnitude of the few great agencies of our civilization and advancement. That an interest in which is invested five-sixths of the entire capital of the country, should have a special department for its encouragement, seems but a provision for the increase of national strength, which common sense would suggest to the founders of any government. But there is a vast amount to be learned and unlearned of the true functions of government. The act is essentially republican, bringing into closer union and dependence, people and rulers. No doubt we have recession to credit for this as for many other beneficent legislative acts.

The act approved May 15th, 1862, by which this department was established, provides for the appointment by the President, of a Commissioner of Agriculture, who has power to appoint clerks and employees, as the business of the department shall require. The agricultural department of the Patent Office is to be transferred to this department. The use of the mail is open to it, and seeds, plants, documents, &c., will be distributed to all parts of the country. Its chemists, botanists, entomologists and other scientific advisers, will assist farmers in solving difficult questions, in their particular branches, while the experimental garden will be in operation to save farmers from doubtful experiments.

By these means constant light will be shed upon our business. Those who choose to see will no longer work in the almost total darkness that surrounds the farmers' labors. Our excellent Commissioner at Washington holds a power for our good that only time can fully demonstrate. While he gathers in constantly from every section of the Union information given by thousands of correspondents and from foreign sources, he also sends out monthly reports to all the country, which show our precise agricultural strength. Thus no speculator or contractor has knowledge of scarcity or abundance, supply or demand, that is not also within the reach of all. With the library, apparatus, correspondence, a full array of clerks, at his disposal, integrity and industry will make the Commissioner the greatest among his country's benefactors. But farmers must do their share and be able to give with accuracy to correspondents any details in reference to their farm operations.

LOCAL MATTERS.

WE are indebted, we presume to some of our volunteer acquaintances for a file of Memphis papers, and for which we are under great obligations.

COMMUNICATION FROM A SOLDIER'S WIFE.—A communication from a soldier's wife, in relation to bounties, cannot be entertained unless the author's name is furnished.

NEW MUSIC AND PIANOS.—Darling, at his Music Store, has "The Key Hole," by Wm. B. Bradbury, "The Harp of Judah," by L. O. Emerson, and all the new music lately published. He has also a new supply of Pianos from the celebrated manufacturing of J. & C. Fischer, New York.

PICTURES.—We have received two very beautiful Photographs, large size, from Mr. Gardiner, of Washington, one of the best artists in the whole country. They are, first, the "Politics and Poetry of New England" as represented by Sumner and Longfellow; and second, "The Battle Flag of the Iron Brigade." We invite our friends to take a look at these fine pictures.

LECTURE OF MR. SPEER.—Rev. Mr. Speer—whose lecture we announced in our last issue, is in town and will give a lecture on China at the Presbyterian church to-night at seven o'clock. His lectures have been well received in eastern cities and in Chicago, and those who fail to hear him will miss a treat not often offered to a Janesville audience.

The lecture is illustrated by many rare and curious specimens of Chinese skill.

The admission is merely nominal (fifteen cents) and let every body go.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.—Among the assistant quartermasters with rank of Captain just appointed from the west by the President, we notice the names of F. W. Blakely, D. J. Gilmore, J. T. Conklin and A. G. Dawson, of Wisconsin.

The following Wisconsin names we observe among the nominees for Commissioners of Subsistence: N. B. Russell, A. J. McCoy, A. McCracken, C. Doty, A. Rogers and W. A. Wheeler.

THE GHOST, SPECTATOR AND *.

Editors: When in an unguarded moment I yielded to temptation and committed criticism, I had not the least idea of jostling a * from its sphere, but such appears to be the case; albeit, I am clearly convinced it is not a * of the first magnitude, and if it should be "stricken from the dome of night" altogether, it would scarcely be missed from the heavenly galaxy.

Whether "Spectator" ever read Manfred or not, is perfectly immaterial. This blazing * is in flames because I designated the meeting between Manfred and the Spirit of Astarte, as the "ghost scene," at which he jumps to the conclusion that Spectator is not well posted in literature, and is without a man of very poor judgment; which conclusion, had his premises been sound, I should not dispute.

I believe that the Spirit of Astarte was a ghost; it was announced to us as a ghost that night, and the Manfred of the occasion was evidently as badly scared as if he had seen a ghost of the regular nursery pattern. Perhaps it was

"That shaped the monstrous apparition."

if so, my astonishment thereat was very natural, and certainly does not justify this dog* in thus darting his malignant rays upon my head; and unless he can show clearly that a ghost is not a spirit, he must stand impeached; when he does this he can take precedence of Webster, and take my old hat and old "Unabridged" to boot.

I have yet to learn that the nursery idea of a ghost is any way different from that entertained by Shakespeare, or that the Spirit of Astarte differed very materially, except in gender, from the ghost of the dead King of Denmark; she looked as she did in life, and if the testimony of Horatio is to be relied upon this ghost was the exact likeness of the murdered king; and judging from what I have heard, rather than from personal experience, the effect upon the beholder, of seeing a disembodied spirit, is in no wise different from that of seeing a ghost.

All ghosts are spirits and all spirits are good or bad, but it does not follow that all spirits are ghosts.

"There are spirits above and spirits below, Spirits of love and spirits of war, The spirits above are spirits divine, But the spirits below are spirits of wire."

Perhaps it is this latter class of spirits, which has made ghosts of so many noble men of Janesville, that Manfred had in view, that

"Made his two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres, His knotted and comb-like locks to part, And each particular hair to stand on end, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

Or, perhaps, this pole * of literature has himself been coquetting with this peculiar kind of spirits, which accounts for his thinking a spirit so much less frightful than a ghost.

For the advice and counsel so generously given, I tender to this twinkling * my profound acknowledgments, and beg to put to him the following queries: Did the ghost of Hamlet's father know whereof he affirmed when he said, "I am thy father's spirit." And if this ghost was a spirit, is it doing any violence to good taste or artistic propriety to designate this scene in Manfred as the "ghost scene?"

Evidently this colt of a *, which has "shot so madly from his sphere," has never read Shakespeare. He will do well, therefore, to study that author thoroughly. I would also recommend a work called "Webster's Unabridged," as well calculated to be of service to him on his "way to knowledge." Adieu!

SPECTATOR.

BEAUTIFUL.—The weather to-day has been glorious, gilded all over with golden sunshine, and with air as genial almost as that of spring.

GODEY FOR FEBRUARY.—We have received from Dearborn the February number of this magazine. From the casual glance we have given it, we judge it to be fully up to the ordinary standard of that publication, and of course full of choicest things for the ladies.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—From the Elkhorn Independent we learn that Ex-Sheriff H. A. Stone, has arrested a young man at Geneva, named Elisha J. Mattison, for passing counterfeit money. He claimed to be from this city. When arrested he had on his person over \$400 in counterfeit bills on the Indiana State Bank. He is now in jail.

NEW DAMPER.—We direct the attention of all house-keepers and consumers of fuel to the advertisement of Messrs. Booth & Griffith. It is of some consequence to save wood and coal in these days, and a small outlay in the way of a damper may be turned in a very few days. We have examined this damper and think it a very ingenious invention, and it is so cheap as to be within the reach of all.

THE RULE OF CRITICISM.—Messrs. Editors:—The comments of "Spectator" on the tabular party last Monday evening, and the reply of your * correspondent, suggest some thoughts about the rule of criticism which I herewith hand you and which you may publish if you see fit to do so. The general and not the strictly professional character of a public exhibition, and the object of it, should, in many cases, determine the criticism upon it. An exhibition of an immoral nature or injurious tendency, no matter how well prepared or presented, should not be shielded from unsparing condemnation, let its professed object be as worthy as it may. So, too, a merely professional entertainment, proffered for the pecuniary benefit of the party giving it, is a legitimate object for the application of a critical judgment upon its merits and consure for defects of any kind. But in the present instance, all these characteristics are wanting. The entertainment was prepared for a purely benevolent purpose, in which no one participating received a penny's benefit; it was wholly unexceptionable in its character, even if it possessed no actual merit, and was conducted wholly by amateurs who make no pretension to artistic skill or professional excellence. Under these circumstances a criticism which sees only defects inseparable from the time devoted to its preparation, or finds fault with what the writer himself could not have made better, is an ungracious act, and of the same character as fault-finding with a friend's dinner to which the complainer may have been invited. If "Spectator" desired simply to show his wit, it was a very simple performance; or if he could have managed the entertainment any better than those who had it in charge, let him prepare one himself and submit it to the public for judgment with an avowal of its paternity.

A CITIZEN.

DIPHTHERIA.

A lady of Port Huron, N. Y., says the following is a sure cure for this terrible disease:

"Spanish flies, pound and mix with Venice turpentine, spread it thin on soft leather and apply to the throat—a blister will raise and then the patient is safe."

MORE SILVER.—We are to have more silver as well as more gold. Besides the increasing yield of the California and other silver mines in the United States, a new silver region has been discovered in the Argentine republic, at the foot of the Andes. The ore is found in a tract on one mile by forty in extent. In the British colony of Victoria, also, very rich silver deposits have been discovered. It is thought that the appreciation in value of silver, as compared with gold, will receive presently at least a temporary check.

DEATH OF MOSES KNEELAND.—The public will be surprised, as well as pained, to learn of the death of Moses Kneeland, councillor for the 7th ward, and one of our most prominent citizens. He died at six o'clock this morning, of congestion of the lungs at his residence in Marshall street, near Division. He was taken sick only a few days ago, and although dangerously ill on Wednesday night, yet his friends yesterday afternoon thought he was improving.

The deceased was one of the pioneers in those enterprises which have built up the city, and has been prominently connected with the business progress of the city, from the beginning. He was possessed of a large amount of property, and his loss will long be felt and regretted by the people of Milwaukee.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

THE special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Washington says: "Formidable movements are on foot for the impeachment of Judge Miller. The House Judiciary Committee will shortly examine the memorials which have been forwarded from Milwaukee, specifying such cases in which alleged outrageous decisions and rulings have been made to the public detriment, in that behalf."

—Formerly there were supposed to be 40,000 looms employed in Cashmere in the shawl manufacture, each loom making on an average five, which would give an annual production of 200,000. The number has fallen off, however, of late years, and the number of looms is now estimated at 10,000, producing about 50,000 shawls. What will shoddy do?

—Small pox prevails at Annapolis, Md., and the Legislature is considering the propriety of removing its sittings to some other point.

DIED.

At the hospital, Evansville, Indiana, December 15th, 1863, AMOS HOVINGTON, of Madison, belonging to Co. D, 12th Reg't W. V., aged 23 years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT!

Cotton Within our Lines!

Wisconsin Judge to be Impeached!

PRICE OF EXCHANGE IN GEN. BUTLER'S BANK!

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—Jan. 22nd.—Nothing of special interest has transpired within our lines for several days past. The enemy appears to enjoy a similar state of quiet.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 22d.—The ship *Gambier* came off Southwest Spit yesterday afternoon undamaged and proceeds on her voyage to San Francisco. The steamer *Cambria* arrived with the 25th Ohio regiment, Major Houghton, on furlough.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st.—Times' special says: Gen. Butler left to-day for Fort Monroe, hopeful of being able to release our prisoners at Richmond within a month. He will not recede an inch from the high ground he has taken with the Confederate authorities.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st.—An officer of Gen. Banks' command writes to friends here, that before the first of April the whole country west of the Mississippi will be clear of rebels in arms. Large quantities of cotton are within our lines on plantations in the rear.

A petition, strongly signed, will soon be presented in the Senate for the impeachment of a Wisconsin Judge of the United States Supreme Court, for bribery and corruption upon the bench in his circuit in 1861 and 1863.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—Since November, Indiana has sent 4,000 recruits to old regiments. While veteran regiments return to recruit, their places are kept full by recruits for the old regiments remaining.

Lieut. Col. Hays, of the 21st Indiana, has recruited and sent to the field in the last few months, 457 men for his regiment of heavy artillery now stationed at New Orleans.

The 58th New York and 75th Pennsylvania arrived to-day from the front. They have re-enlisted as veterans. After being well fed at the Soldier's Home, they left for their homes.

The 5th Connecticut, re-enlisted veterans arrived early this morning. They were well and comfortably cared for, and left on the night train.

The railroads are much obstructed by the snow. Headquarters are besieged every day by swarms of new recruits for all armies of the service.

It looks as if armed men sprang from the ground. Next summer will see a glorious army in the field fighting for the Union.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A bill passed the Confederate Congress on the 14th, making appropriations for the support of the Government of the Confederate States of America for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, as follows: For compensation and mileage of the members of the Senate and House, \$297,000; President, \$12,500; Treasury Department, \$478,000; interest on the public debt, \$20,000,000; engraving Treasury notes and bonds, \$8,000; rent of President's houses, \$15,000; expenses of keeping and transporting coin belonging to New Orleans, \$509; War Department, \$240,000; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$2,125; Quartermaster's Department, for pay of army, &c., \$318,745; support of prisoners of war, \$1,000,000; Commissary Department, \$3,758,800; Ordnance Department, \$1,000,000; Medical, \$18,810,000; Navy, \$112,495; for constructing four cruisers of the class of the Alabama and Florida, in the Confederate States, \$2,500,000. Appropriations in keeping with the above are also made for the Departments of State, Justice, Post Office and Indian Affairs.

The Atlanta Confederacy of the 5th says: Gen. Armstrong's and Martin's divisions of Gen. Wheeler's corps are at Bean's Station, East Tennessee, where they are continually having heavy skirmishes with the enemy.

Four or five days ago a squad of our men captured a lot of Yankee clothing, and were in the act of draping themselves in the captured property, when they were recaptured by the Yankees, who, finding them in Yankee clothing, contrary to published orders, led them out for the purpose of shooting them. Just at this time the 4th and 7th Alabama regiments of cavalry arrived upon the spot and charged them, but not in time to save our men, who were shot down in cold blood. The ruthless Yankees escaped. A few days afterwards the regiments above alluded to caught fifteen or twenty Yankees, and shot them in retaliation.

The *Enquirer*, speaking of the announcement of the re-enlistment of so many Federal troops for the war, says: "The action of the enemy in this matter is important to us. The preservation of their organization shows that they intend to move forward at the earliest practicable moment in the spring. If they will not sacrifice an organization which has stood the ordeal of two years' campaigning, can we afford to hazard the experiment of opening the spring campaign under officers recently organized, with companies unaccustomed to association, and men strangers to each other? We shall need every energy of national defense for the spring campaign. Richmond will, in all probability, be approached from the Rappahannock, as well as from the Blackwater. In Northern Georgia the fate of Atlanta, and in South Carolina that of Charleston and Savannah, and in North Carolina that of Wilmington, all must be decided in the spring."

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Rebellion in a Bad Way in N. C.

Capture of More Blockade Runners

GEN. SCHOFIELD TO SUPERCEDE GEN. FOSTER!

FROM MADISON.

MADISON, January 21, 1864.—In the Senate this morning, Senator LITTLETON introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the laws relating to the payment by the State of \$5 per month to the families of volunteers in the military service of this State or of the United States, and report whether any legislation is necessary to secure to the families of colored soldiers, the payments authorized by law. This resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules. The bill authorizing the city of Beaver Dam to levy and collect a special bounty and volunteer tax, was passed.

In the House, the most of the time was consumed in debating the question of printing the Governor's Message in different languages.

Mr. STARK introduced a joint resolution for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and against any armistice or compromise with rebels; that we recognize but two parties, patriots and traitors; and endorsing Abraham Lincoln as the choice of the people for next President.

Some time was spent in Committee of the whole, Mr. WARD in the chair, upon the bill for paying five dollars a month to families of volunteers who have died or may die in the service, for twelve months after his death, or till such family commences receiving a pension from the United States. Mr. Geo. B. SMITH proposed to amend by continuing such pay until a pension is received. Mr. BARON opposed this on the ground that it took away all inducement on the part of such families to obtain their pension. Mr. REICHARDSON said it offered an inducement to them to neglect getting their pension, as the pensions were paid from the date of the soldiers' death. By postponing the time of beginning to receive a pension, such families would be drawing pay from both the State and National government. The amendment was lost, and the bill, after some amendments, was reported back and ordered to a third reading.

By direction of A. A. Provost Marshal General, recruits on being mustered into the service, will be required to name the town or ward they choose to represent, which will be endorsed in ink on the back of their enlistment papers, and cannot afterwards be changed. This will obviate some difficulties that have arisen from the eagerness of speculative agents for filling quotas for towns to induce volunteers to permit themselves to be credited to particular localities.

The following commissions have been issued by the Governor since January 15th: 3d Cavalry.—2d Lieut. John Larkin as 1st Lieut. Co. I, vice Brisbane, honorably discharged.

19th Regiment.—E. F. Dodge, as Asst. Surgeon, vice Chase resigned.

4th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Horatia II. Baker as Capt. Co. B, vice Carter resigned.

2d Lieut. Alfred Medhurst as 1st Lieut. Co. B, vice Baker promoted.

1st Lieut. Guy C. Pierce, as Capt. Co. D, vice Herron resigned.

2d Lieut. N. Earl as 1st Lieut. Co. D, vice Pierce promoted.

Legislation so far moves very slow for some reason, and not more than twenty bills have been introduced in the House all told. But the committees have now got at work, and there will soon be business enough. The Legislature ought to adjourn *die die* in six or eight weeks at the farthest.

A. M. T.

FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st.—World's dispatch.—The number of refugees now passing through the military lines is very large. A gentleman from Mississippi says the rebel conscription act is being enforced and that conscripts desert about as fast as collected.

Late arrivals from within the rebel lines at New Orleans, report that the rebellion can't stand much longer. Currency has become worthless and planters have made way with everything of value from rebel imprisonment.

Rumors that Gen. Longstreet recently made a tender of an important character to the general government, involving no less than a surrender of his force. An official was detailed, rumor says, to hold an interview with him and agree upon terms. Such terms were effected that he declared, rather than accept them, he and his people would fight to the last. I cannot say any how much truth there is in the story.

At the regular meeting of the Democratic caucus, last night, resolutions were passed for a committee to prepare an address to the conservative people of the United States.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 22.—The steamer *Cissack* brings Nassau papers of the 16th, giving particulars of the unsuccessful chase of the blockade runner *Hansa* by the *Vanderbilt*. The former threw over 70 bales of cotton. The *Vanderbilt* gained on her fast but the *Hansa* escaped by running inside a reef. Several blockade runner steamers have arrived from Wilmington.

EXTENDED.—Notice is hereby given that the Winter Term of the public schools of the city of Janesville, will commence on the 1st Monday of January next. Pupils from the country will be admitted on the usual terms. By order, H. N. COMSTOCK, School Director.

Dated December 19th, 1863.

TERMS PER YEAR, \$4.00. AFTER FIRST OF FEBRUARY.

Two editions of the GAZETTE are one of the largest weekly papers in the State. Having the matter published in the Daily to call from its making it up, we are enabled to furnish a paper of surpassing excellence. We shall give in each number a correct review of the markets, and make the paper a complete index of County, State and general news.

FROM WILMINGTON.

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 A. M. THOMSON.
 OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

Jamesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 7.

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THE NEWS.

Our usual morning dispatches, for some unexplained reason did not reach us, and at this present writing, 2 1/2 P. M., we see no prospect of an afternoon report. We have looked over our Chicago exchanges of this morning, and can find nothing under their telegraphic heads of much general interest. We regret that the news makers at Washington and other important points, are so tardy, but we see no help for their remissness in this instance. Our readers must bear the privation with as much philosophy as they are able to command, and in their hunger or thirst, or both, for interesting reading, we commend them to the lively ghost discussion going on in our columns.

P. S.—Since receiving our afternoon dispatches we hasten to announce that there is nothing of interest transpiring in the army of the Potomac. Our readers will be delighted at this intelligence.

Gen. Butler has left Washington for Fortress Monroe, where he hopes to bring the Confederates to terms in the exchange of prisoners.

Matters in Gen. Banks' department are represented by an officer writing from that section, as being in a very satisfactory condition. If his statement may be relied upon, large quantities of cotton are within our lines.

The Wisconsin Judge whose attempted impeachment is referred to in our despatches, is probably Hon. A. G. Miller, of the U. S. District Court.

Abraham Lincoln.

A correspondent who has traveled extensively through the State and has had good opportunities for ascertaining public opinion, informs us that to his enquiry of who should be the man for the next President, "they all say, without exception, ABRAHAM LINCOLN." We shouldn't wonder. But we don't propose to go to President making just now, though willing to accord to the people the right and the propriety of expressing their preferences in their own way, and in their own time. Should the end of Mr. Lincoln's present administration be anywhere near coincident with the successful termination of the war, and his anti-slavery policy be faithfully adhered to, no newspapers, nor politicians, nor conventions can prevent his re-election.

"Old Principles and New."

The Milwaukee News institutes a comparison between the administrations of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln in which by implication at least the editor has the hardihood to claim that the Democratic party of to-day is the same as it was in the days of Old Hickory. Now there is just about as much difference between the democracy of Gen. Jackson and the disloyal heresy now claimed as democracy as there is between the enlightened and Christian views of St. Paul as set forth in his New Testament Epistles, and the political faith of this modern Paul, shining forth in the Milwaukee News; and it would take a much greater miracle to make the modern one sound than it did him of old.

GEN. GANTT of Arkansas, who was formerly in the rebel service but who is now out strong for the old Union, addressed a large meeting at Harrisburg, a few evenings since, giving the copperheads some substantial advice which they would do well to heed, for as sure as there is any justice in heaven, the time is coming, and that speedily, when they will call for the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the execration of those who love their country.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Lieut. Chas. A. Smith, son of John R. Smith, Esq. of Milwaukee, has received a commission as Lieut. Colonel of the 35th regiment, now forming at Camp Washburn, Milwaukee. Lieut. Smith is a young man, but has seen active and severe service, having enlisted in the 24th regiment, and participated in the various and severe conflicts in which that command has been engaged. He has proved himself a gallant officer, and will acquit himself with honor in his new position.

NEW THING.—Hosler the artist, of Chicago, is said to have invented something new in the picture line called the Argos-type. It is thought to eclipse anything in that line heretofore discovered.

THE manufacture of cotton goods in New England is again reviving and some 40 per cent. of the spindles find raw material enough to keep them profitably employed.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—An Emigrant ship which recently left Hamburg for Australia, was wrecked in a late storm, and out of 400 passengers and crew on board, 300 perished.

BUSINESS at McGracor.—Over 200,000 pounds of pork were brought to the McGracor market and sold last week. The News says the rolling stock of the Prairie du Chien road is insufficient to carry away the produce collecting there, and as some evidence of the assertion gives the following:

"At one o'clock of Wednesday last, Market Square was filled with teams, and there was besides a solid procession of teams waiting to have their loads weighed—extending up Main street to Third, on Third to Main street, on Main street to its junction with upper Main street, a distance of nearly or quite a mile! Such a rush of pork and wheat, we do not believe was ever seen in any town in the Mississippi Valley."

STATE NEWS.

The annual meeting of the Walworth Co. Agricultural Society was held at the court house in Elkhorn, on the 13th inst. The affairs of the Society are in a flourishing condition.

A Mr. Geo. Cross of Milwaukee, has lost his wife and five out of six children within a few weeks, of scarlet fever and diphtheria. The Delavan Republican says: "Mr. Pliny W. Blanchard, who was supposed to have been killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, returned to his father's house on Tuesday last. He had been a prisoner in Texas, and belongs to the medical department."—Sheboygan wants a hotel. We are free to confess Janesville isn't suffering for that commodity just now, having six or eight in operation with a brilliant prospect of another or two soon.—According to the La Crosse Democrat over \$50,000 was paid out in that city last week for wheat and pork.

Milwaukee and Dubuque Railway.

The Milwaukee papers are devoting considerable space in their columns in showing the importance to Milwaukee and the State generally, of completing the railroad from Monroe to Dubuque—a continuation of the Milwaukee and Mississippi road. We are glad to see that they appreciate the immense advantages which would accrue to Wisconsin by the construction of this road. The Sentinel has the following statistics and comments upon the subject:

Tonnage of Freight carried at Dubuque, over the Dubuque & Sioux City Road, during the year 1863, 101,000,000 pounds, or 50,500 tons. The following items were received:

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Wheat, bushels | 320,000 |
| Oats, " " | 611,000 |
| Barley, " " | 30,000 |
| Corn, " " | 37,000 |
| Flour, barrels | 41,000 |
| Meal, " " | 4,225,000 |
| Hides, " " | 256,000 |
| Butter, " " | 4,000 |
| Wool, " " | 140,000 |
| Horses, cars | 465 |
| Cattle, " " | 494 |
| Hogs, cars | 494 |
| Stone, cars | 54 |

Tonnage of Freight forwarded from Dubuque over the Dubuque & Sioux City R. R., during the year 1863, 32,000,000 pounds, or 16,000 tons.

Number of passengers carried on the D. & S. C. R. R. (exclusive of those by the D. S. W. R. R.) 44,600.

This embraces but a portion of the Railway receipts of Dubuque from the westward. The Dubuque and Southwestern R. R. has done, in addition, a business estimated at one-third that of the Sioux City R. R.

Besides this, we are reliably informed that a very large amount of the eastward bound freight from the country to the southwest of Dubuque, has been taken at great expense to other roads than those we have mentioned, to avoid the delays at Dunleith for want of transportation.

The receipts by wagons at Dubuque have, of course, been quite large. The produce dealers of that city, as we are informed by J. S. Langworthy & Bros., estimate these receipts as follows:

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Wheat, bushels | 250,000 |
| Barley, " " | 150,000 |
| Flour, barrels | 25,000 |
| Meal, " " | 20,000 |
| Hides, " " | 20,000 |
| Butter, " " | 2,000 |
| Wool, " " | 10,000 |

We are informed on the same authority that more than half of the above are now on hand waiting transportation, beside nearly an equal amount at Dunleith, all of which must remain for a long time, unless the Illinois Central makes a large addition to its rolling stock.

To state the case briefly, in regard to the through trade from Dubuque, the present railway outlet for the large and yearly increasing traffic of that city is entirely inadequate, and must become more and more inadequate, unless some new avenue is opened.

Department of Agriculture.

A correspondent in the Syracuse Journal has the following sensible remarks in reference to the establishment of this very important Bureau:

The creation of this department of our National Government is one of those quiet, unnoted acts that may grow to the vast magnitude of the few great agencies of our civilization and advancement. That an interest in which is invested five-sixths of the entire capital of the country, should have a special department for its encouragement, seems but a provision for the increase of wealth and strength which common sense would suggest to the founders of any government. But there is a vast amount to be learned and unlearned of the true functions of government. The act is essentially republican, bringing into closer union and dependence, people and rulers. No doubt we have succession to credit for this as for many other beneficent legislative acts.

The act approved May 15th, 1862, by which this department was established, provides for the appointment by the President, of a Commissioner of Agriculture, who has power to appoint clerks and employees, as the business of the department shall require. The agricultural department of the Patent Office is to be transferred to this department. The use of the mail is open to it, and seeds, plants, documents, &c., will be distributed to all parts of the country. Its chemists, botanists, entomologists and other scientific aids, will assist farmers in solving difficult questions, in their particular branches, while the experimental garden will be in operation to save farmers from doubtful experiments.

By these means constant light will be shed upon our business. Those who choose to see will no longer work in the almost total darkness that surrounds the farmers' labors. Our excellent Commissioner at Washington holds a power for our good that only time can fully demonstrate. While he gathers in constantly from every section of the Union information given by thousands of correspondents and from foreign reports, he also sends out monthly reports to all the country, which show our precise agricultural strength. Thus no speculator or contractor has knowledge of scarcity or abundance, supply or demand, that is not also within the reach of all. With the library, apparatus, correspondence, a full array of clerks, at his disposal, integrity and industry will make the Commissioner the greatest among his country's benefactors. But farmers must do their share and be able to give with accuracy to correspondents any details in reference to their farm operations.

LOCAL MATTERS.

We are indebted, we presume to some of our volunteer acquaintances for a file of Memphis papers, and for which we are under great obligations.

COMMUNICATION FROM A SOLDIER'S WIFE.—A communication from a soldier's wife, in relation to bounties, cannot be entertained unless the author's name is furnished.

NEW MUSIC AND PIANOS.—Darling, at his Music Store, has "The Key Hole," by Wm. B. Bradbury, "The Harp of Judah," by L. O. Emerson, and all the new music lately published. He has also a new supply of Pianos from the celebrated manufacturing of J. & C. Fischer, New York.

PICTURES.—We have received two very beautiful Photographs, large size, from Mr. Cardiner, of Washington, one of the best artists in the whole country. They are, first, the "Politics and Poetry of New England," as represented by Sumner and Longfellow; and, second, "The Battle Flag of the Iron Brigade." We invite our friends to take a look at these fine pictures.

LECTURE OF MR. SPEER.—Rev. Mr. Speer—whose lecture we announced in our last issue, is in town and will give a lecture on China at the Presbyterian church to-night at seven o'clock. His lectures have been well received in eastern cities and in Chicago, and those who fail to hear him will miss a treat not often offered to a Janesville audience.

The lecture is illustrated by many rare and curious specimens of Chinese skill. The admission is merely nominal (fifteen cents) and let every body go.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTERS.—Among the assistant quartermasters with rank of Captain just appointed from the west by the President, we notice the names of F. W. Blakely, D. J. Gilmore, J. T. Conklin and A. G. Dawson, of Wisconsin.

The following Wisconsin names we observed among the nominees for Commissioners of Subsistence: N. B. Rannell, A. J. McCoy, A. McCracken, C. Doty, A. Rogers and W. A. Wheeler.

THE GHOST, SPECTATOR &c.—Messrs. Editors: When in an unguarded moment I yielded to temptation and committed criticism, I had not the least idea of jostling a * from its sphere, but such appears to be the case; albeit, I am clearly convinced it is not a * of the first magnitude, and if it should be "stricken from the dome of night" altogether, it would scarcely be missed from the heavenly galaxy.

Whether "Spectator" ever read Manfred or not, is perfectly immaterial. This blazing * is in flames because I designated the meeting between Manfred and the Spirit of Astarte, as the "ghost scene," at which he jumps to the conclusion that Spectator is not well posted in literature, and is withal a man of very poor judgment; which conclusion, had his premises been sound, I should not dispute.

I believe that the Spirit of Astarte was a ghost; it was announced to us as a ghost that night, and the Manfred of the occasion was evidently as badly scared as if he had seen a ghost of the regular nursery pattern. Perhaps, it was

"That shap'd the monstrous apparition," if so, my astonishment thereat was very natural, and certainly does not justify this dog in thus darting his malignant rays upon my head; and unless he can show clearly that a ghost is not a spirit, he must stand impeached; when he does this he can take precedence of Webster, and take my old hat and old "Unabridged" to boot.

I have yet to learn that the nursery idea of a ghost is any way different from that entertained by Shakespeare, or that the Spirit of Astarte differed very materially, except in gender, from the ghost of the dead King of Denmark: she looked as she did in life, and if the testimony of Horatio is to be relied upon this ghost was the exact likeness of the murdered king; and judging from what I have heard, rather than from personal experience, the effect upon the beholder, of seeing a disembodied spirit, is in no wise different from that of seeing a ghost.

All ghosts are spirits and all spirits are good or bad, but it does not follow that all spirits are ghosts.

"There are spirits above and spirits below, Spirits of love and spirits of rage, The spirits above are spirits of living, But the spirits below are spirits of wine."

Perhaps it is this latter class of spirits, which has made ghosts of so many noble men of Janesville, that Manfred had in view, that

"Made his eye-crowns, like stars, start from their spheres, The frenzied and confounded king, And each particular hair to stand on end, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

Or, perhaps, this pole * of literature has himself been coquetting with this peculiar kind of spirits, which accounts for his thinking a spirit so much less frightful than a ghost.

For the advice and counsel so generously given, I tender to this twinking * my profound acknowledgments, and beg to put to him the following queries: Did the ghost of Hamlet's father know whereof he affirmed when he said, "I am thy father's spirit?" And if this ghost was a spirit, is it doing any violence to good taste or artistic propriety to designate this scene in Manfred as the "ghost scene?"

Evidently this pole of a *, which has "shot so madly from his sphere," has never read Shakespeare. He will do well, therefore, to study that author thoroughly. I would also recommend a work entitled "Webster's Unabridged," as well calculated to be of service to him on his "way to knowledge." Adieu! SPECTATOR.

BEAUTIFUL.—The weather to-day has been glorious, gilded all over with golden sunshine, and with air as genial almost as that of spring.

GOODY FOR FEBRUARY.—We have received from Dearborn the February number of this magazine. From the casual glance we have given it, we judge it to be fully up to the ordinary standard of that publication, and of course full of choice things for the ladies.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—From the Elkhorn Independent we learn that Ex-Sheriff H. A. Stone, has arrested a young man at Geneva, named Elisha J. Mattison, for passing counterfeit money. He claimed to be from this city. When arrested he had on his person over \$400 in counterfeit bills on the Indiana State Bank. He is now in jail.

NEW DAMPER.—We direct the attention of all house-keepers and consumers of fuel to the advertisement of Messrs. Booth & Griffith. It is of some consequence to save wood and coal in these days, and a small outlay in the way of a damper may be turned in a very few days. We have examined this damper and think it a very ingenious invention, and it is so cheap as to be within the reach of all.

THE RULE OF CRITICISM.—Messrs. Editors:—The comments of "Spectator" on the tableau party last Monday evening, and the reply of your * correspondent, suggest some thoughts about the rule of criticism which I herewith hand you, and which you may publish if you see fit to do so. The general and not the strictly professional character of a public exhibition, and the object of it, should, in many cases, determine the criticism upon it. An exhibition of an immoral nature or injurious tendency, no matter how well prepared or presented, should not be shielded from unsparing condemnation, let its professed object be as worthy as it may. So, too, a merely professional entertainment, proffered for the pecuniary benefit of the party giving it, is a legitimate object for the application of a critical judgment upon its merits and demerits for defects of any kind. But in the present instance, all these characteristics are wanting. The entertainment was prepared for a purely benevolent purpose, in which no one participating received a penny's benefit; it was wholly unexceptionable in its character, even if it possessed no actual merit, and was conducted wholly by amateurs who make no pretension to artistic skill or professional excellence. Under these circumstances a criticism which sees only defects inseparable from the time devoted to its preparation, or finds fault with what the writer himself could not have made better, is an ungracious act, and of the same character as fault-finding with a friend's dinner to which the complainer may have been invited. If "Spectator" desired simply to show his wit, it was a very simple performance; or if he could have managed the entertainment any better than those did who had it in charge, let him prepare one himself and submit it to the public for judgment with an avowal of its paternity.

A CRITIC.

DIPHTHERIA.—A lady of Port Huron, N. Y., says the following is a sure cure for this terrible disease:

"Spanish flies, pound and mix with Venice turpentine, spread it thin on soft leather and apply to the throat—a blister will raise and then the patient is safe."

MORE SILVER.—We are to have more silver as well as more gold. Besides the increasing yield of the California and other silver mines in the United States, a new silver region has been discovered in the Argentine republic, at the foot of the Andes. The ore is found in a tract on one mile by forty in extent. In the British colony of Victoria, also, very rich silver deposits have been discovered. It is thought that the appreciation in value of silver, as compared with gold, will receive presently at least a temporary check.

DEATH OF MOSES KNEELAND.—The public will be surprised, as well as pained, to learn of the death of Moses Kneeland, councillor for the 7th ward, and one of our most prominent citizens. He died at six o'clock this morning, of congestion of the lungs at his residence in Marshall street, near Division. He was taken sick only a few days ago, and although dangerously ill on Wednesday night, yet his friends yesterday afternoon thought he was improving.

The deceased was one of the pioneers in those enterprises which have built up the city, and has been prominently connected with the business progress of the city, from the beginning. He was possessed of a large amount of property, and his loss will long be felt and regretted by the people of Milwaukee.—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Washington says: "Formidable movements are on foot for the impeachment of Judge Miller. The House Judiciary Committee will shortly examine the memorials which have been forwarded from Milwaukee, specifying such cases in which alleged outrageous decisions and rulings have been made to the public detriment, in that behalf."

—Formerly there were supposed to be 40,000 looms employed in Cashmere in the shawl manufacture, each loom making on an average five, which would give an annual production of 200,000. The number has fallen off, however, of late years, and the number of looms is now estimated at 16,000, producing about 80,000 shawls. What will shoddy do?

—Small pox prevails at Annapolis, Md., and the Legislature is considering the propriety of removing its sittings to some other point.

DIED.

At the hospital, Evansville, Indiana, December 15th, 1863, AMOS HOYSTINGTON, of Magnolia, belonging to Co. B, 12th Regt. W. T., aged 23 years.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported Expressly for the Gazette.

OUR MORNING DISPATCHES.

GOOD NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT!

Cotton Within our Lines!

Wisconsin Judge to be Impeached!

PRICE OF EXCHANGE IN GEN. BUTLER'S BANK!

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 22nd.—Nothing of special interest has transpired within our lines for several days past. The enemy appears to enjoy a similar state of quiet.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 22d.—The ship Caribaldi came off Southwest Spit yesterday afternoon undamaged and proceeds on her voyage to San Francisco. The steamer Cambria arrived with the 25th Ohio regiment, Major Houghton, on furlough.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st.—Times' special says: Gen. Butler left to-day for Fortress Monroe, hopeful of being able to release our prisoners at Richmond within a month. He will not recede an inch from the high ground he has taken with the Confederate authorities.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st.—An officer of Gen. Banks' command writes to friends here, that before the first of April the whole country west of the Mississippi will be clear of rebels in arms. Large quantities of cotton are within our lines on plantations in the rear.

A petition, strongly signed, will soon be presented in the Senate for the impeachment of a Wisconsin Judge of the United States Supreme Court, for bribery and corruption upon the bench in his circuit in 1861 and 1862.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—Since November, Indiana has sent 4,000 recruits to old regiments. While veteran regiments return to recruit, their places are kept full by recruits for the old regiments remaining.

Lieut. Col. Hays, of the 21st Indiana, has recruited and sent to the field in the last few months, 457 men for his regiment of heavy artillery now stationed at New Orleans.

The 58th New York and 75th Pennsylvania arrived to-day from the front. They have re-enlisted as veterans. After being well fed at the Soldier's Home, they left for their homes.

The 5th Connecticut, re-enlisted veterans arrived early this morning. They were well and comfortably cared for, and left on the night train.

The railroads are much obstructed by the snow. Headquarters are besieged every day by swarms of new recruits for all armies of the service.

It looks as if armed men sprang from the ground. Next summer will see a glorious army in the field fighting for the Union.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

A bill passed the Confederate Congress on the 14th, making appropriations for the support of the Government of the Confederate States of America for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1864, as follows:

Compensation and mileage of the members of the Senate and House, \$297,000; President, \$12,500; Treasury Department, \$476,000; interest on the public debt, \$20,000,000; engraving Treasury notes and bonds, \$8,000; rent of President's house, \$15,000; for expenses of keeping and transporting coin belonging to New Orleans, \$509; War Department, \$240,000; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$2,125; Quartermaster's Department, for pay of army, &c., \$318,745; support of prisoners of war, \$1,000,000; Commissary Department, \$2,798,500; Ordnance Department, \$1,600,000; Medical, \$16,810,000; Navy, \$112,495; for constructing four cruisers of the class of the Alabama and Florida, in the Confederate States, \$2,500,000. Appropriations in keeping with the above are also made for the Departments of State, Justice, Post Office and Indian Affairs.

The Atlanta Confederacy of the 5th says: Gen. Armstrong's and Martin's divisions of Gen. Wheeler's corps are at Bean's Station, East Tennessee, where they are continually having heavy skirmishes with the enemy.

Four or five days ago a squad of our men captured a lot of Yankee clothing, and were in the act of draping themselves in the captured property, when they were captured by the Yankees, who, finding them in Yankee clothing, contrary to published orders, led them out for the purpose of shooting them. Just at this time the 4th and 7th Alabama regiments of cavalry arrived upon the spot and charged them, but not in time to save our men, who were shot down in cold blood. The ruthless villains escaped. A few days afterwards the regiments above alluded to caught fifteen or twenty Yankees, and shot them in retaliation.

The Enquirer, speaking of the announcement of the re-enlistment of so many Federal troops for the war, says: "The action of the enemy in this matter is important to us. The preservation of their organization shows that they intend to move forward at the earliest practicable moment in the spring. If they will not sacrifice an organization which has stood the ordeal of two years' campaigning, can we afford to hazard the experiment of opening the spring campaign under officers recently organized, with companies unaccustomed to association, and many strangers to each other?" We shall need every energy of national defense for the coming campaign. Richmond will, in all probability, be approached from the Rappahannock, as well as from the Blackwater. In Northern Georgia the fate of Atlanta, and in South Carolina that of Charleston and Savannah, and in North Carolina that of Wilmington, all must be decided in the spring."

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Rebellion in a Bad Way in N. C.

Capture of More Blockade Runners

GEN. SCHOFIELD TO SUPERCEDE GEN. FOSTER!

FROM MADISON.

MADISON, January 21, 1864.—In the Senate this morning, Senator LITTLEJOHN introduced a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to examine the laws relating to the payment by the State of \$5 per month to the families of volunteers in the military service of this State or of the United States, and report whether any legislation is necessary to secure to the families of colored soldiers, the payments authorized by law. This resolution was adopted under a suspension of the rules. The bill authorizing the city of Beaver Dam to levy and collect a special bounty and volunteer tax, was passed.

In the House, the most of the time was consumed in debating the question of printing the Governor's Message in different languages.

Mr. STARK introduced a joint resolution for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and against any armistice or compromise with rebels; that we recognize but two parties, patriots and traitors; and endorsing Abraham Lincoln as the choice of the people for next President.

Some time was spent in Committee of the whole, Mr. WENZ in the chair, upon the bill for paying five dollars a month to families of volunteers who have died or may die in the service, for twelve months after his death, or till such family commences receiving a pension from the United States. Mr. GAZ. B. SMITH proposed to amend by continuing such pay until a pension is received. Mr. BARROW opposed this on the ground that it took away all inducement on the part of such families to obtain their pension. Mr. RICHARDSON said it offered an inducement to them to neglect getting their pension, as the pensions were paid from the date of the soldiers' death. By postponing the time of beginning to receive a pension, such families would be drawing pay from both the State and National government. The amendment was lost, and the bill, after some amendments, was reported back and ordered to a third reading.

By direction of A. A. Provost Marshal General, recruits on being mustered into the service, will be required to name the town or ward they choose to represent, which will be endorsed in ink on the back of their enlistment papers, and cannot afterwards be changed. This will obviate some difficulties that have arisen from the eagerness of speculative agents for filling quotas for towns to induce volunteers to permit themselves to be credited to particular localities.

The following commissions have been issued by the Governor since January 15th: 3d Cavalry.—2d Lieut. John Larkin as 1st Lieut. Co. I, vice Brisbane, honorably discharged.

19th Regiment.—E. F. Dodge, as Asst. Surgeon, vice Chase resigned.

4th Cavalry.—1st Lieut. Horatio H. Baker as Capt. Co. B, vice Carter resigned; 2d Lieut. Alfred Medhurst as 1st Lieut. Co. B, vice Baker promoted; 1st Lieut. Guy C. Pierce, as Capt. Co. D, vice Heron resigned; 2d Lieut. N. Earl as 1st Lieut. Co. D, vice Pierce promoted.

Legislation so far moves very slow for some reason, and not more than twenty bills have been introduced in the House all told. But the committees have now got at work, and there will soon be business enough. The Legislature ought to adjourn sine die in six or eight weeks at the farthest.

A. M. T.

FROM THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21st.—World's dispatch.—The number of refugees now passing through the military lines is very large. A gentleman from Mississippi says the rebel conscription act is being enforced and that conscripts desert about as fast as collected.

Late arrivals from within the rebel lines at New Orleans, report that the rebellion can't stand much longer. Currency has become worthless and planters have made way with everything of value from rebel impressment.

FROM MADISON.
(Editorial Correspondence.)
JANUARY 20TH, 1864.
The Assembly spent most of its time this morning in debating a resolution changing the rules, introduced by Turner, of Columbia. A resolution was offered by Mr. Burton for printing the Governor's Message in the German, Welsh and Norwegian languages.

BILLS INTRODUCED.
By Mr. Hubbell, to amend charter of Milwaukee, Winnebago & St. Paul Railroad Company; also, to amend charter of Milwaukee Cemetery Association. By Mr. Bouten, to repeal act of 1852 prohibiting certain kinds of fishing in Door county. By Mr. Adams, authorizing towns in Dodge county to levy and collect taxes for volunteer soldiers. By Mr. Richardson, regulating terms of Circuit Court in 1st circuit, and for additional terms of the same. By Mr. Hildebrand, amending Sections 31 and 32 of Chapter 386, of the laws of 1850, concerning assessments and collection of taxes.

BILLS PASSED.
On motion, of Mr. Osborne, the bills authorizing the towns of Lind, Farmington, Caladonia and Waupaca to aid the Oskosh & Wausau Railroad, were passed under suspension of the rules.
In the Senate Ellis presented the petition of I. Klaus to build and maintain a pier into Green Bay. Communications were presented from Ex-Governor Salomon relating to pardons, commutations of sentences, and the expenditure of the war fund, and from the Superintendent of State property. Resolutions were presented by Senators Wilkinson and Harris—the former's providing for publishing the usual legislative manual, and the latter's for publishing 1,000 copies of the Governor's Message in each of the usual languages. Bills were introduced amendatory of chapter 162 of the Revised Statutes, for relief of persons in jail on civil process; to define the rights of towns, &c., relative to volunteer boundaries; to authorize the building of a pier into Green Bay; amendatory of the chapter incorporating the village of Elkhoru; to authorize the investment of the school lands, &c., in the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the State; incorporating the Green Bay Transit Company; amendatory of section 4 of chapter 179 of the Revised Statutes, "of trials in criminal actions," relating to tax certificates in Marquette and Green Lake counties; legalizing a bounty town meeting in White-water, which last was passed under a suspension of the rules. The Assembly joint resolution referring the portion of the Governor's Message relating to purity of elections to a joint committee was concurred in, and Senators Bowman and Thomas appointed from the Senate. The Senate then adjourned.

This is the eighth day of the present term of the Supreme Court, the cases in the 1st Circuit having been taken up, and those in the 2d being now heard.

MONDAY, JAN. 25.
Mitchell vs. Milwaukee. Argument resumed and completed.
Council vs. Davis. Submitted on case and briefs.
Williams vs. Fink. Argued by J. Stark for appellant, and by J. M. and J. Johnson for respondent.
Fruit vs. Page. Motion to dismiss denied, with costs.
Crane vs. Milwaukee. Submitted for appeal on case and briefs.
Terry vs. Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Argued by J. Stark for appellant, and submitted for respondent on brief.
Bonnell vs. Lovelystrom. Argued by Stark for appellant and by Austin and Porter for respondent.
Pratt vs. Page. Argument continued by O. H. Waldo for appellant and by J. W. Cary for respondent and not completed.

A solemn convention is to be held here on the 3d of February, which promises to be largely attended.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company held its annual election to-day. It was largely attended.

Most of the liquor saloons are closed to-day in consequence of anticipated trouble from furloughed soldiers.

Several well-known railroad gentlemen who are supposed to be favorable to the consolidation of all the railroads in the State, have made their appearance recently with the hope, probably, of assisting the Speaker in making up the Railroad Committee. But they were a day too late and the committee had been announced. The consolidationists may as well hang their harp upon the willows. The thing can't wait this session.

The JANEVILLE DAILY GAZETTE came to us last Saturday with such a clean, new face upon it that we didn't know it at first. It is a credit to the proprietors and printers, and is about the handsomest paper on our exchange list.—*Beloit Journal.*

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.—Those who persistently assert that the President's amnesty proclamation will have no influence in bringing to their senses the rebellious citizens of the insurgent States, will do well to read the following from the Nashville Union:
"The number of Tennesseans returning home and accepting the President's offer of amnesty, is large. The hopes of the most sanguine friends of the measures of the Administration are more than realized. Those who return are usually such as would never have assumed a hostile attitude toward the Government, had they not either been deceived or conscripted; but occasionally some of those who were instrumental in precipitating the country into the war are found in the list of penitents. All that is needed to train the rebel army of Tennesseans, is to re-establish the State Government, and assure all who come within its pale, that they will be protected in their rights and their persons, provided they remain henceforth good citizens."

A correspondent of the London Times says that he has been on board a steamer (paddle) which formerly ran between Nagasaki and Jeddo, 600 miles, and whose engines and boilers, and every part of her machinery, was made of copper. She was built by a doctor in Jeddo, whose only guide was a Dutch description of a steam engine, translated into Japanese.

MR. BABIES.
[For the Janesville Gazette.]
Bright are the eyes of crinoids
Appetite the sparkling dew,
What might be thought his banners wide
Across the quivering blue,
But brighter far than dew or star,
In life's more, glad and free,
The eyes of my two babies are—
Four stars of hope to me.

When brown and golden light unite,
A crown for Autumn's days,
I love to watch the changing light
That round it richly plays—
But over all my life has been
The shadow of a golden hair,
Light's dearest crown, the radiant gleam
Of brown and golden hair.

When summer skies are dark, I love
To hear the falling rain,
When on the street and roof above
It plays its pattering strain—
But richer music than the fall
Of rain on roof or street,
The pattering of a baby's feet,
Of pattering little feet.

In meadow grass, how sweet to hear
The foot of a baby's foot,
Or where the rocks their front appear,
The tread of a baby's foot.

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It plays its pattering strain—
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Of rain on roof or street,
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the contrary, looked so calm as if he had no interest in the proceedings.
"Know all men by these presents," commenced the attorney, "that I, Jacob Blount, of the town of Chester, being of sound mind, do make the following disposition of my property: My friends, relatives and friends, I bequeath and assign to my nephew, Henry Seymour, of Boston, trader, the sum of \$100,000, to be paid to him by the executor of my will, or by the said Henry Seymour, of Boston, trader, as he may see fit to do."

Seymour looked radiant with delight. Edward exhibited no other emotion than a trace of surprise.
"Is that all?" inquired the fortune teller.
"Not quite," there is one more sentence. It is this: "At the same time, I recommend to his generosity, his cousin, Edward Gates, for whom I feel it unnecessary to make formal provision, feeling assured that he will be liberally treated by his cousin."

Edward was more gratified with the recollection that his uncle had remembered him kindly, than by the amount of money he was likely to receive, though this would be of no small importance, to one of his limited means.
Without a trace of envy, therefore, Edward went forward and took his cousin's hand, congratulating him on his accession to the property.

"He wants to ingratiate himself with me," was Henry's ungenerous thought. He very ably accepted his cousin's congratulations, however, and added: "Of course, Edward, it will be a pleasure for me to carry out my uncle's recommendation. If you will give your address, I will communicate with you as soon as my plans are a little settled."

"Thank you," said Edward. "That matter I trust entirely to you. I should be very glad to see you in person, if you can conveniently come. You have never seen my wife."

Seymour thanked him for the invitation, but did not reciprocate it. He well knew that to his wife, as well as to himself, his cousin would not be a welcome guest.
"Of course we must move into a new house," said Mrs. Seymour. "What's the use of having money unless you let people know it?"

"Very true. A house renting at four hundred dollars will hardly suit the possessor of fifty thousand." "Of course, too, you shall need new furniture?" "All in good time. This quarter has yet two months to run. This will give me time to look about. In the mean time, there is one thing that embarrasses me."

"What is that?" "My uncle's will enjoins upon me to do something for my cousin."

"I do not require you to do it." "True, but you know how people would talk if I didn't. I must, in decency, do something. Luckily the amount is left to my option."

"How much do you mean to give?" "That is the thing that puzzles me. Of course, I don't want to give any more than is absolutely necessary. I expect old Blount meant that I should give him half."

"Half! That would be preposterous." "Of course it would; and I think you know me well enough, Maria, to know that I am incapable of such an absurdity. Fortunately the will don't say so."

"You want him to give me half of his money?" "I don't know. I only know that I must do something for my cousin. I don't know how much to give, but I don't want to give more than is absolutely necessary. I expect old Blount meant that I should give him half."

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REMOVAL!
Dr. R. F. FENDELON has removed his Dental Office to the new block of Jenkins & Dwyer, directly over the shoe store of Cyrus Munn, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession. J. F. FENDELON.

REMOVAL!
Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry. J. B. JOHNSON.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
It is not a DYE, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes, with natural substances supplied by the hair follicles. All instantaneously restores the hair, and restores the vitality and beauty of the hair, and affords of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a luxuriant beauty, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, conditions hindering, and imparts a healthy and pleasant to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original hair coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by mail from the commercial agents, D. S. BARNES & CO., 202 Broadway, New York; Town, 20, 21, and 22, and 23, and 24, and 25, and 26, and 27, and 28, and 29, and 30, and 31, and 32, and 33, and 34, and 35, and 36, and 37, and 38, and 39, and 40, and 41, and 42, and 43, and 44, and 45, and 46, and 47, and 48, and 49, and 50, and 51, and 52, and 53, and 54, and 55, and 56, and 57, and 58, and 59, and 60, and 61, and 62, and 63, and 64, and 65, and 66, and 67, and 68, and 69, and 70, and 71, and 72, and 73, and 74, and 75, and 76, and 77, and 78, and 79, and 80, and 81, and 82, and 83, and 84, and 85, and 86, and 87, and 88, and 89, and 90, and 91, and 92, and 93, and 94, and 95, and 96, and 97, and 98, and 99, and 100, and 101, and 102, and 103, and 104, and 105, and 106, and 107, and 108, and 109, and 110, and 111, and 112, and 113, and 114, and 115, and 116, and 117, and 118, and 119, and 120, and 121, and 122, and 123, and 124, and 125, and 126, and 127, and 128, and 129, and 130, and 131, and 132, and 133, and 134, and 135, 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FROM MADISON.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

JANUARY 20TH, 1864.
The Assembly spent most of its time this morning in debating a resolution changing the rules, introduced by Turner, of Columbia. A resolution was offered by Mr. Burton for printing the Governor's Message in the German, Welsh and Norwegian languages.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hubbell, to amend charter of Milwaukee, Winnebago & St. Paul Railroad Company; also, to amend charter of Milwaukee Cemetery Association. By Mr. Bouten, to repeal act of 1852, prohibiting certain kinds of fishing in Door county. By Mr. Adams, authorizing towns in Dodge county to levy and collect taxes for volunteer's bounty. By Mr. Richardson, regulating terms of Circuit Court in 1st circuit, and for additional terms of the same. By Mr. Hildebrand, amending Sections 31 and 32 of Chapter 386, of the laws of 1859, concerning assessments and collection of taxes.

BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. Osborne, the bills authorizing the towns of Lind, Farmington, Caladonia and Waupaca to aid the Oskosh & Wausau Railroad, were passed under suspension of the rules.

In the Senate bills presented the petition of I. Klaus to build and maintain a pier into Green Bay. Communications were presented from Ex-Governor Salomon relating to pardons, commutations of sentences, and the expenditure of the war fund, and from the Superintendent of State property. Resolutions were presented by Senators Wilkinson and Harris—the former's providing for publishing the usual legislative manual, and the latter's for publishing 1,000 copies of the Governor's Message in each of the usual languages. Bills were introduced amending of chapter 102 of the Revised Statutes, for relief of persons in jail on civil process; to define the rights of towns, &c., relative to volunteer's bounty; to authorize the building of a pier into Green Bay; amending of the chapter incorporating the village of Elkhorn; to authorize the investment of the school lands, &c., in the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the State; incorporating the Green Bay Transit Company; amending of section 4 of chapter 173 of the Revised Statutes, "of trials in criminal actions;" relating to tax certificates in Marquette and Green Lake counties; legalizing a bounty town meeting in White-water, which last was passed under a suspension of the rules. The Assembly joint resolution referring the portion of the Governor's Message relating to "purity of elections to a joint committee was concurred in, and Senators Bowman and Thomas appointed from the Senate. The Senate then adjourned.

This is the eighth day of the present term of the Supreme Court, the cases in the 1st Circuit having been taken up, and those in the 2d being now heard.

Monday, Jan. 15.

Mitchell vs. Milwaukee. Argument continued and completed.

Cannell vs. Davis. Submitted on case and briefs.

Williams vs. Fink. Argued by J. Stark for appellant, and by J. W. Cary for respondent.

Pratt vs. Page. Motion to dismiss denied, with costs.

Cramer vs. Milwaukee. Submitted for appointment on case and brief.

Turner vs. Madison and Fire Insurance Company. Argued by J. Stark for appellant, and submitted for respondent on brief.

Bonnett vs. Lowtham. Argued by Stark for appellant and by Austin and Porter for respondent.

Pratt vs. Page. Argument continued by O. H. Wahl for appellant and by J. W. Cary for respondent and not completed.

A solum convention is to be held here on the 3d of February, which promises to be largely attended.

The Madison Mutual Insurance Company held its annual election to-day. It was largely attended.

Most of the liquor saloons are closed to-day in consequence of anticipated trouble from drunken soldiers.

Several well-known railroad gentlemen who are supposed to be favorable to the consolidation of all the railroads in the State, have made their appearance recently with the hope, probably, of assisting the Speaker in making up the Railroad Committee. But they were a day too late; and the committee had been announced. The consolidationists may as well hang their heads on the wall.

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Several well-known railroad gentlemen who are supposed to be favorable to the consolidation of all the railroads in the State, have made their appearance recently with the hope, probably, of assisting the Speaker in making up the Railroad Committee. But they were a day too late; and the committee had been announced. The consolidationists may as well hang their heads on the wall.

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MY BABIES.

(For the Janesville Gazette.)

Bright are the eyes of gentle And-ers-the-children, dear, Who often lay through his hands wide And-ers-the-children, dear, But brighter far than dew or rain, The eyes of my two babies are— Four stars of hope to me.

My children and golden hair, A crown for Autumn's days, I long to watch the changing light That round it dimly plays— But how my life will now be dim, Two blinded lights more fair— Life's darkest crown, the radiant gleam Of golden hair and golden hair.

When summer days are done, I love To hear the falling rain, When on the street, and not above, I play its pattering strain— But when it falls, then the full Ogle on my baby's face, And-ers-the-children, dear, Along the hall Of pattering little feet.

In morning, how, how sweet to hear The foot of baby's pattering, Or when the baby's foot is up, Its footies pattering; But I'll tell you, a sweeter sound to me, When over her lips and pearls, The gurgling gleam of baby's gleam, And-ers-the-children, dear, And-ers-the-children, dear.

JACOB BLOUNT'S WILL.

Jacob Blount was dead! There was not a man, woman or child in the village of Chester, but had heard of it; it made a great stir among them, then did the intelligence of the successful laying of the Atlantic cable.

Who, then, was Jacob Blount? Briefly, the richest man in Chester—worth fifty thousand dollars, at the very least. So said rumor—and in this instance, rumor was correct. The property consisted partly of a house and grounds, partly of stocks in various banks and manufacturing corporations. These had been wisely chosen, and proved a productive investment.

A few words as to Jacob Blount himself. He was an eccentric man, of few words, a hasty temper, and difficult to understand. His death was in harmony with his life. In company with a confidential servant, he had gone to Philadelphia, ostensibly on business. A week afterwards, the servant returned alone, with the intelligence that his employer had been seized with an apoplexy, and died almost instantly. That he had been interested in Laura Blount, and that he had returned immediately, was a fact which no one could deny.

"What has he done with the property?" thought every one.

For the determination of this inquiry, various questions were compelled to wait until the nearest of kin could be summoned, and the will read.

The probable heirs were, but two in number—nephews of old Jacob Blount, and cousins to each other. One of these, Henry Seymour, was a trader in Boston. He was a hard, worldly, selfish man; and had married a woman who, instead of abating, had only encouraged these unamiable traits. The other, Edward Gates, was a bookkeeper, on a limited salary, on which, with his wife and one small child, he was compelled to live with the utmost frugality.

To each of these persons a letter was addressed by the attorney of the deceased. It was to this effect:

"Dear Sir:—It becomes my painful duty to advise you that your uncle, Jacob Blount is no more. He died, struck with apoplexy, while on a recent visit to Philadelphia. The reading of the will will take place on the 26th inst., at the residence of the deceased. As a near relative of the deceased, you will no doubt feel an interest in being present.

Yours, respectfully,
NORMAN COKE, Atty at Law."

A few words will indicate the manner in which the above letter was received by the parties addressed. Mrs. Seymour was surprised to see her husband hastily approaching the house, in the middle of the afternoon, bearing a letter in his hand; and evidently in excellent spirits.

"Guess what has happened?" said he, rubbing his hands.

"Something fortunate, I imagine," was her reply.

"Egad, you're right," he responded.

Here the wife caught a glimpse of the letter, with his black seal.

"You don't mean to say old Blount is dead?" she exclaimed, rising excitedly.

"The very thing. Here's a letter from Coke, my uncle's lawyer, inviting me to attend the reading of the will. Hadn't I better decline, hey?"

Seymour was not, in general, a facetious man—rather the reverse; but good news plays queer tricks, now and then with the recipient.

"Of course, the old fellow has left you something handsome. What is he worth?"

"Fifty thousand dollars. Not a cent less."

"Fifty thousand!" repeated Mrs. Seymour, her eyes sparkling.

"Yes," said her husband; "but there is another, whose chances of succeeding to it are as fair as mine."

"Who is that?"

"My cousin Edward."

"A mere drudge of a book-keeper."

"Very true; but he may get the money, nevertheless."

"Your uncle wouldn't be so absurd!"

"I hope not; but he was so full of whims and fancies, that there is no knowing what he may do."

In a tenement house, on a narrow street, lived Edward Gates. He was drawing near six of clock. In a modestly furnished room, a very pretty woman was engaged in spreading the cloth for tea. She had scarcely completed her task, when a well-known step was heard at the door, and Mrs. Gates hastened to admit her husband. He received her cordial greeting kindly, but sadly.

"What has happened?" she too, asked, feeling instinctively that something had occurred to dampen her husband's spirit.

"Uncle Jacob is dead," was the reply.

"Is it possible?" asked his wife, instantly looking sober. "When did he die?"

"What are the particulars?"

"This letter contains all that I know of the matter," said Edward, handing the lawyer's letter to his wife.

"It was a sad death," she said, briefly, after reading it through. "Of course, you will go to Chester?"

"Yes, day after to-morrow."

Henry Seymour and Edward Gates met, for the first time for several years, on the day appointed to read the will. Seymour, uncertain of the manner in which his uncle had meant to dispose of his property, received his cousin with polite affability. At the same time, he could not suppress a certain nervous tremor, when he considered his uncle's eccentricity, and that it was barely possible that he would be left without a penny of his uncle's property.

"Gentlemen," said the attorney, adjusting his spectacles, "are we ready to proceed to the reading of the will?"

"Quite ready," said Seymour, looking at his cousin.

While the lawyer was deliberately unfolding the will, Seymour nervously played with his handkerchief. His cousin, on

the contrary, looked as calm as if he had no interest in the proceedings.

"Know all men by these presents," commenced the attorney, "that I, Jacob Blount, of the town of Chester, being of sound mind, do make the following disposition of my property: My said property, and goods, I bequeath, all and generally, without exception, to my nephew, Henry Seymour, of Boston, Mass."

Seymour looked radiant with delight. Edward exhibited no other emotion than a trace of surprise.

"Is that all?" inquired the fortunate heir.

"Not quite; there is one more sentence. It is this: 'At the same time, I recommend to his generosity, his cousin, Edward Gates, for whom I feel it unnecessary to make formal provision, feeling assured that he will be liberally treated by his cousin.'"

Edward was more gratified with the recollection that his uncle had remembered him kindly, than by the amount of money he was likely to receive, though this would be of no small importance, to one of his limited income.

Without a trace of envy, therefore, Edward went forward and took his cousin's hand, congratulating him on his accession to the property.

"He wants to ingratiate himself with me," was Henry's ungenerous thought.

"He very ably accepted his cousin's congratulations, however, and added: 'Of course, Edward, it will be a pleasure to me to carry out my uncle's recommendation. If you will give your address, I will communicate with you as soon as my claims are a little settled.'"

"Thank you," said Edward. "That matter I trust entirely to you. I should be very glad to see you in person, if you can conveniently come. You have never seen my wife."

Seymour thanked him for the invitation, but did not reciprocate it. He well knew that to his wife, as well as to himself, his cousin would not be a welcome guest.

"Of course we must move into a new house," said Mrs. Seymour. "What's the use of having money unless you let people know it?"

"Very true. A house renting at four hundred dollars will hardly suit the possessor of fifty thousand."

"Of course, too, you shall need new furniture?"

"All in good time. This quarter has yet two months to run. I'll give you time to look about it. In the meantime, there is one thing that embarrasses me."

"What is that?"

"My uncle's will enjoins upon me to do something for my cousin."

"It does not require you to do it."

"True; but you know how people would talk if I didn't. I must, in decency, do something. Luckily the amount is left to my option."

"How much do you mean to give?"

"That is the thing that puzzles me. Of course, I don't want to give any more than is absolutely necessary. I expect old Blount meant that I should give him half."

"Half! That would be preposterous."

"Of course it would; and I think you know me well enough, Maria, to know that I am incapable of such an absurdity. Fortunately the will don't say so."

"You won't give him anything like that?"

"Certainly not. I believe I will give him two thousand dollars. That will be quite a fortune to one in his circumstances."

"It is too much," said his wife, decisively. "One thousand is full enough. It is more than the man ever had in his life."

"If I thought it would do," said Seymour, irresolutely.

"Do? Of course it will. You know the extra thousand will go a good way towards furnishing our parlors. It will procure a grand piano."

"So it will. I really think, under the circumstances, it is all we can afford."

Was it not the truest wisdom that dictated the prayer to be delivered from the temptation of riches?

It was evening at the house of Edward Gates. His wife sat at the table sewing. He had drawn off his boots, and in dressing gown and slippers, was reading aloud from an entertaining book, when he was suddenly interrupted by a knock at the door. It was answered by himself, for they kept no servant. On opening the door he saw an old man, poorly attired, and leaning upon a cane.

"Will you permit me to come in and warm myself by your fire?" was the petition of the wayfarer.

"With pleasure," was the reply. "This way, Sir. It is a cold storm."

He ushered the unexpected guest into the comfortable room where his wife was seated.

"Maria," said he, "this old gentleman is cold. I have invited him in to share our comfortable room."

"I am glad of it. Let me take your hat, Sir."

"No, I thank you. I shall be going immediately."

"Not to-night, Sir, unless you have some more comfortable place to go to."

"That I have not," said the old man, hesitatingly. "But I should intrude upon you."

"Not at all. We always have a spare bed, and are glad to have it used."

"But you do not know me."

"Why should that matter?"

"I may get up in the night and rob you."

"You don't look like it. At all events, I would rather lose a little than wholly distrust my fellow man."

"You don't—pardon me. I should judge that you were not rich."

"We are not."

"Perhaps you have some expectations from some rich relative."

"An uncle died recently, who left me something."

"A large sum, I hope."

"That I can't tell. He left the property to my cousin, recommending him to provide for me."

"How much did he leave?"

"Fifty thousand dollars."

"And this cousin of yours—will he prove worthy of his uncle's confidence?"

"I think so. I am expecting to hear from him soon."

"If I were in your place I would sell out my chance cheap," said the old man, in a significant tone.

"I do not trouble myself on that score. I think my cousin will do what is right."

At that moment a knock was heard. It proved to be the post-boy.

"I really believe this is my cousin's hand-writing. We can tell how he is disposed to act. I will read it aloud."

"My DEAR COUSIN:—It gives me a great deal of pleasure to comply with the recommendation of my uncle Jacob, by making a provision for you. I have thought, under the circumstances, that I could do no less than allow you one thousand dollars, for which amount you will find enclosed a check upon the Merchant's Bank. Your cousin,

HENRY SEYMOUR."

"One thousand out of fifty!" said the stranger, sarcastically. "That is truly liberal!"

"It is hardly as much as I expected," said Edward calmly. "Still it was left to my cousin's option, and I suppose it is natural that we should think differently upon this point."

"Why didn't your uncle divide equally

between you?"

"I cannot tell. Doubtless he had very good reasons."

"Sir," said Edward, in a little warmly, "while you are my guest, I trust you will not indulge in reflections upon my uncle's character. I accept gratefully what I have received, and am not so ungrateful as to grumble because it is no more."

"I beg your pardon," said the old man. "I was wrong, perhaps."

The stranger, the stranger departed, though pressed to stay longer. He had given his name, and Edward felt that it would be beneficial to ask it.

A week later, and excitement was at fever heat in Chester. The stranger thing had transpired. It was no less than this: Old Jacob Blount, one afternoon, walked into town as composedly as if he had not been dead and buried. The first man who saw him, after a prolonged stare, absolutely turned upon his heel and fled, filling the whole village with terrific stories. From the windows of houses, and in some instances from the tops, for the sake of greater security, people stared, with their hearts in their mouths, at the wonderful apparition. If it was a ghost, however, it was a very human-looking ghost, being a close copy of old Jacob, in dress, manner, and gait.

Finally, the mystery was cleared up. It was discovered that Jacob had never died at all, but that it had suited his purpose to be supposed dead for a time. What that purpose was, will be gathered from the following letter addressed by Jacob to Henry Seymour, his nephew, in Boston.

"My dear Henry:—It will no doubt gratify you to learn that your old uncle is still living. The report of his death was premature. I will not deny that my object in my sudden disappearance, was to test your generosity and my firm intention now is, to bequeath you in my will, which I shall make to-day, the same amount you allowed your cousin. That amount is one thousand dollars. Had you given him one-half, should have been your own share. The sum being so small, I will pay it at once, if you desire. The remainder will go to your cousin."

Jacob Blount.

It would not be an agreeable task to paint the rage and mortification of Henry Seymour and his wife, when the letter came to hand. Their sordidness had proved retributive. They were obliged to postpone their project of moving into a new house, and their grand piano is not yet obtained.

Jacob Blount survived this event many years. At his death, his property passed to his wife, Edward's daughter, and with his

OTHER ARRIVAL OF
 NEW GOODS
 AT
 CHEELOCK'S!!
 We received, the largest and best assortment of
CROCKERY
 brought to this city, consisting of White Granite,
 figured Iron Stone China, G. C. Ware, Dipped
 Willow Ware. A large assortment of
RELY NEW PATTERNS
OF FRENCH CHINA,
 and plain, white, will arrive in a few days,
 direct from Wareslock from Harro. A large and
 new variety of **GLASSWARE,**
 Cut and Engraved, common and best crystal,
 in part of Tumblers, Goblets, Sauce Dishen
 China, Sauce Plates, Salts, Spoonholders, Su-
 cans, Syrup Cans, Pitchers, Uline Covers for
 and wax work, &c. &c.
 A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT ON
KEROSENE LAMPS & LANTERNS,
 kinds of Kerosene Goods. The new National
 Hand Lamps, the Parlor Lamps, all kinds
 of Lamps, Shoe-makers' Lamps, alle Bracket
 hanging Lamps, elegant Hall Lamps, Shadoes,
 Brushes, Wicks, Burners, Chimneys of all kinds,
 and Chimneys, fine crystal annealed Chimneys,
 and, Jeagless Chimneys that will not break,
 to burn without chimneys, Heaters, to heat
 anything by a kerosene lamp. A great varie-
 ty of best kind of

MATED WARE,
Forks, Dotted Knives, Ladies, &c. A Beautiful
set of Castors, from 75 cents to 15 dollars—
Knives, Children's Sets, also, a large assortment
TE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
Rhears, &c. A fine assortment of White Bone,
and Hard Rubber Knives, Forks, Knife Picks, &c
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!!
variously. Tea Mats, Tea Trays, &c. A large
of China Toja, Children's Tea Sets, Dinner
wholesaled as low as Chicago or Milwaukee
(taken in as large quantities,
WY. G. WHEELOCK,
Nashua, Oct. 20th, 1863, oc27haw1f

Wheeler & Wilson's
HIGHEST PREMIUM

MACHINES ARE FURNISHED AT Chicago Prices!

Full Instruction Given with Each Sale.

If you are having the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, will be free to call at this office for assistance if they may be always be cheerfully and gradually served.

**READ, SILK, NEEDLES & ETC.
FOR SALE:**

CATCHING DONE TO ORDER!

MRS. S. M. COE, Agent.

THE OYSTER SEASON

ARE NOW ARRIVED!

with **ELLIS & BRO.**, on Main Street
to the American House, have had arrive a fresh
lot of

ALTIMORE OYSTERS,

we are prepared to cook in every style, and in
manner as

WILL SUIT OUR PATRONS!

rooms are fitted up in a neat and respectable
air, and **GENTLEMEN** with or without their

LADIES

well assured that they will always find us ready
COMMODATE AND PLEASE.

ELLIS & BRO.
at No. 14, opposite the American House, January
18th, 1863. replied

FARMERS' MILL! THE SUB-
scribers have completed extensive repairs in said
and are prepared to do

Better Work and Give Better Yield!

Grinding than any other mill in the county.

ST FAMILY FLOUR & MILL FEED
 constantly on hand, and delivered free of charge to any
 of the city.
 J. W. ADAMS. **JACKMAN & ALDEN.**

Royal Stratten & Co's
 CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
Commercial Colleges

LOCATED IN
MILWAUKEE, - - - WISCONSIN,
 a select one of our leading cities of America. Mil-
 lice Scholarship good for life throughout the entire
 of Colleges. Milwaukee is the rich and best
 in the west to attend Commercial College.
 BERT C. SPENCER Resident Principal at Mil-
 For Circular and information please to ad-
 dress **ROYAL STRATTEN & SPENCER,**
 Milwaukee, Wis.

NEW FIRM.—The undersigned
 having formed a co-partnership this day, under
 the name of **VAN KIRK & JACKSON**, have purchased the
 of groceries formerly owned by J. E. Tay-

General Grocery Business

shall keep constantly on hand a choice supply of
Groceries, and by fair dealing hope to secure
the patronage of our old friends and as many new ones
as favor us with a call.

J. J. VAN KIRK,
J. H. VAN KIRK,
W. T. VAN KIRK,
121 Main street, Janesville, Wis. Feb. 12, 1893.
Feb. 12/93 wtf

FLAX! FLAX! FLAX!

ADVANTAGED! Flax Straw, of all descriptions, at the
MDI in Monticory. We will pay from

One to Twelve Dollars Per Ton

for Flax Straw delivered at our mill. Farmers having
large quantities to sell, or wishing to sell through the
MDI, please give us a call, or address

MILLER & MONTICORY,
P. O. Box 100, Janesville.

100-443887-100

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—William
Smith against Sarah Green, Edwin Green her husband
and John Green, all of said county. Richard
A. Babbage, John Barden and Asa A. Woodruff,
Attorneys.

In pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure made and rendered in the above entitled action
between the said Sarah Green and her husband and
son, the said William Smith, plaintiff and against the
above named defendants, the said public notice
defendants, the highest bidder, to wit: the said William
Smith, of said county, in the city of Janesville, in said
county, on

The 22nd day of FEBRUARY, 1894,
the following described premises, to wit:—
The following described, mortgaged premises, to-wit:—
"All that certain place, parcel or tract of land situate,
lying and being in the town of Stratton, in the county
of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, containing

disputed as follows, to wit: the north fractional half of the northwest quarter of section number two (2) in township number four (4) of range number twelve (12) north of north and range number four (4) east of east, containing more or less, or much of said section, four hundred and one acre more or less, or so much of said premises as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment, interest and costs. Dated January 16, 1907, at St. Louis, Mo. J. H. HUBB, Clerk.

(JANUARY 16, 1907.) Sheriff, Rock county, Wis.

BENNETT, CASSIDY & GIBBS, D. H. GIBBS' Attorneys.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—
SUPERIOR COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—Mary Gibbs, Plaintiff, vs. Helen Gibbs, daughter of Leonard Gibbs deceased, and Mary Gibbs, widow of said late deceased, against E. B. Woodruff, W. Taylor, Nancy Taylor, his wife, W. H. Taylor, his wife, and John Strokedank, his wife, W. H. Taylor, his wife, and John Strokedank, his wife, Defendants.

Whereas, on the 14th day of September, 1862, a judgment of foreclosure and sale was rendered in said Court in favor of one Leonard Gibbs and against the above named defendants; and whereas, on the 14th day of December, 1862, an order was made by said Circuit Court in this cause, directing that the said judgment should be recorded as of the 4th day of September, 1863, from which said order it appears that said Leonard Gibbs did, before his death, by an instrument in writing, duly attested, assign, transfer, convey and deliver unto the said George Washington, his heirs and assigns, all and singular the above named, the note and mortgage mentioned in said judgment. Now, therefore, I, R. T. Farnber, Sheriff of said county of Rock, do hereby certify that the said order of said Court, in and to the effect and tenor thereof, shall ever for said sale and said public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Myers House, on Main street, in the city of Jamez in said county of Rock, be and the same shall be, in full compliance with the said order of said Court.

THE 26th day of FEBRUARY, 1884.
at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of this day,
the following described mortgagee presented to the
undersigned, the following described mortgagor, and sturce,
lying and being in the city of Junesville, in the county
of Rock and State of Wisconsin, and known and dis-
tinguished as the east half of section seven (7) in that
part of the city of Junesville known as Mitchell's Addition,
according to the recordal plat thereof, or so much of
said premises as may be necessary to satisfy said judg-
ment and costs. Dated JUNE 17th, Wis. Jan-
uary 7th, 1884.
[Judge.] Sheriff Rock county, Wis.
BARNETT, GANDOUR & GIBBS, Plf's Attorneys.

The THIRRD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1863,
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the said
walk in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the
city of Janesville, Rock county, and State of Wisconsin,
I, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county,
did appear and saw the above named defendants, and
did judge said the south half of the northwest quar-
ter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quar-
ter of section number 12 in township number 36 north
and range number 10 west, as being all the land and
incorporeal of Rock, and State of Wisconsin, so much

and such part thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy
the amount due the plaintiff in said judgment with
costs of sale. Dated 17th day of October 1867.
R. T. FEMBELER, Sheriff Rock Co.,
congeer & hawes, att'ys. oct19ud7w

The sale of the above described property is postponed
until Saturday, the 17th day of October next, at
which time and place all persons interested therein
may appear and bid for the same. Dated October 17,
1867.

R. T. FEMBELER, Sheriff Rock Co.,
congeer & hawes, att'ys. oct20ud7w

The sale of the above described property is further
postponed until Monday, the 11th day of November
next, then to take place at the hour and place above
mentioned. Dated October 17th, 1867.

R. T. FEMBELER, Sheriff Rock Co.,
congeer & hawes, att'ys. oct19ud7w

The above sale is postponed until the 12th day of

December next, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Janceville, Nov. 14, 1863.
J. F. PIERCE, Clerk.
Nov 19th 4

The above notice is hereby postponed until the 13th of December, 1864, then to take place at the hour and place above mentioned. Janceville, Dec. 12th, 1864.
Dec 19th 11 R. T. F. PIERCE, Sheriff

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY—A. W. BAKER, plaintiff, against Elias P. Gage, Taylor C. Smith, and George Crawford, William W. Crawford and John Wilford, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale of this court, rendered on the seventh day of December, A. D. 1863, in favor of the above named plaintiff against the above named defendants, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the premises

at Joe's lock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the First National bank of Janesville, Wisconsin, in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, in the State of Wisconsin, to wit: the said city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and in the State of Wisconsin, and described as lot five (5) in block eight (8) in the "Knickerbocker Addition to the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, of 30 more or less acres, and such part thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due on such judgment. Dated December 10th, 1883.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 10th day of December, 1883.

_____, Sheriff Rock County.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.
EX.—William C Raynor against Sarah J Lopp.

The virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale contained in the above entitled action, in the Circuit Court of the State of Wisconsin, County of Jackson, was duly recorded in the office of the clerk of said court, under the name of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, I will call as the law requires, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1864,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House in the City of Janesville, County of Rock, State of Wisconsin, all the following described lots or pieces of land situate lying and being in the County of Wisconsin, and State of Wisconsin, to-wit:

Lot No. 19, in the fourth section of Township No. 3 North, Range No. 10 East and distinguished by no strip of land adjoining lot 29 on the south. In Pease addition to Twp.

the village of Asheville, having
the north and west sides of the
on the north by a line northerly and 4 rods distant from
said lot 29, and on the west by a line 8 rods distant
and westerly from Cornelia street, contain the plaintiff
of an acre to be sold to the defendant due the plaintiff
of an account with costs of sale. Dated December
1893.

R. T. PEMBER, Sheriff of Rock Co.
Counsel at Asheville, N. C. Asheville

JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE
AND SALE—CINCINNATI CO.—ROCK COUNTY
James Chamberlain against James A. Chamberlain
administrator of the estate of Peter Smith, deceased
to the estate of said Peter Smith, deceased
of an account with costs of sale. Dated December
1893.

R. T. PEMBER, Sheriff of Rock Co.
Counsel at Asheville, N. C. Asheville

court, in the a.
 dated December 17th,
 and while enroute at
 the Court House entrance,
 on Monday,
 N. E. 1864,
 at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon,
 described mortgaged premises, to wit: living:
 In the town of La Prairie, in said Rock County, a.
 known and distinguished by the northwestern corner of
 section twenty-four, town two and range thirteen
 W. 4 sec. 24. T. 2 R. 13, containing one hundred and sixty
 acres, land of David Sheriff's office, Janesville, Wis.
 1863.
 Sheriff of Rock County, Wis.
 J. W. D. PARKER, Plaintiff's Att'y.

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUN.
 CITY—David Eldridge, plaintiff, against William Strawaw and Catherine Strawaw his wife, Horace C. Smith, Edward P. Smith, George W. Smith, Charles B. Smith, Franklin A. Smith and Leary B. Smith, defendants.
 In purauance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure and alias rendered in the above entitled action, on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1885, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I will sell public auction to the highest bidder

THE 13th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1864.
 At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described premises, namely: All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated, lying and being in the town of Mansfield, in the county of Franklin, in the State of New Hampshire, in that certain lot or lots of land, more particularly described and distinguished as the northwestern quarter of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-two (22), in township number three (3) north, of range number ten (10) containing forty acres of land, more particularly described as the shore or strand sufficient to satisfy the amount due the plain affix said judgment with costs as taxed and costs also. Said judgment of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Hampshire, in and to the effect and tenor following, to wit:

R. T. PEMBERT, Sheriff of Rock Co.
 J. ELPHREDE & SONS, Pl'ts Att'ys. dec'd 2nd

